Numb. 368.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From December 18. to December 24. 1735.

Mr. Franklin,

MR. *Bradford's* Performance, publiſh'd in his *Mercury* of the 18th of this Inſtant, concerns ſo many People, and has for theſe four Days paſt been ſo much the Subject of Converſation both in Town and Country, among ſuch as underſtand any thing of the Matters contain'd in his Paper, that I preſume it will not be diſagreable to my Countrymen, to ſee what may be ſaid upon the other Side of the Queſtion. If therefore ſomething more to the purpoſe does not prevent, I deſire you'l pleaſe to give this a Place in your next *Gazette*. And that you may fall under no Blame for your Publication, I declare there are no particular Perſons intended in this, but ſuch as are mention'd; and none mention'd but what are neceſſary. And if the unmannerly Treatment, which Mr. *Bradford* deals ſo freely to all who dare to differ with him about the Eſtabliſhment of his Court of Chancery, occaſion any Aſperity in this, I do likewiſe declare that it is not any particular Men, but the Matter, that it ought to be apply'd to; for I have laid it down as a Rule to my ſelf, always to pay the greateſt Deference to Authority, and never to point at the preſent Times. I am to enter into no perſonal Difference, but leave ſuch Perſons as may apprehend themſelves pointed at in the *Mercury*, to make their own Defence (which probably they may do in proper Time) and apply my ſelf only to conſider ſo much of Mr. *Bradford's* Paper as ſeems to me to affect the Priviledges of the People of *Pennſylvania*.

To the Freemen of Pennſylvania,

MR. *Bradford* (for as his Paper is ſubſcribed by nobody, he will without Doubt allow every body to ſuppoſe himſelf to be the Author) ſeems to be very angry with two Sorts of Men; the one Sort are all thoſe who are againſt a Court of Chancery in general; and the other ſuch as are againſt the Court of Chancery, as it is eſtabliſh'd at preſent in this Province. I preſume the Gentleman will not be offended for ſuppoſing, that by a Court of Chancery he means a Court of Equity, which is more proper and much better underſtood in this Place; And if ſo, I hope one part of his Paper will receive a very ſhort Anſwer; And that is, That I never heard one Man of any Rank, Degree or Condition within the Province, ſpeak againſt or oppoſe a Court of Equity; but on the contrary, have ever wiſh'd that all their Courts were Courts of Equity; or, or if that cou'd not be, that they were at leaſt ſuch Courts, where the Merits of the Cauſe might be determined, without the tedious and myſterious Forms us'd in our Courts of Law; and without being in Danger of loſing a good Cauſe through the Miſtake of a Lawyer in drawing of the Pleadings. Therefore, if Mr. *Bradford* can find a Man to ſuit the Character he has drawn in his Paper, I heartily agree he ſhall expoſe him as a publick Enemy, and *one that never acts or is never willing to be judg'd according to good Conſcience.* And this I hope will a little allay good Mr. *Bradford's* Reſentment. I am only ſorry that our Neighbours muſt fare the worſe for our Differences among our ſelves, and that righteous Mr. *Bradford* cannot be contented to be angry with *ſome-body* here, but he muſt by his dull Hints give us to underſtand, that he neither approv'd of the Petition to, nor the Reſolve of the lower Houſe of Aſſembly of *New-York*. But to our Comfort, we have the Pleaſure to ſee his Paper univerſally condemn'd, for daring to cenſure that Petition, which was not only received but regarded by that Aſſembly, in a manner perfectly agreable to the Sentiments of all Men who are Lovers of Liberty. But as to the other Sort of Men who do not approve of the Court of Chancery as it is eſtabliſh'd here, as I never knew one of the firſt, ſo I know but few who are not of the laſt Opinion: And to ſhew that Men may be of this Opinion, and yet neither want *Conſcience nor Reaſon*, is all that ſeems neceſſary to give a full Anſwer to that Part of Mr. *Bradford's* Paper, which is deſign'd in Support of that Court in this Province, as it is now uſed. I think it is agreed that all Governments, how wiſely ſoever founded, tend like other Bodies to Diſſolution, by the ſeveral Changes they undergo; and the Good that was in their firſt Inſtitution muſt degenerate of Courſe; and it is ſaid that the only Remedy, when this Misfortune happens to any Government, is with all prudent Care and Zeal to renew its firſt good Principles, and to bring it back to it's firſt Conſtitution, as near as the Circumſtances of ſuch Government will admit.

If this be ſo, then I think, tho' the Conſtitution of this Province has undergone fewer Changes than any Government I know upon the Continent of *America*, which I inſiſt is entirely owing to the great Wiſdom and Goodneſs of its firſt Foundation; yet it is true that it has departed from its firſt Inſtitution in ſeveral Inſtances; but I ſhall content myſelf with only mentioning one, which is to my preſent Purpoſe, *to wit.* 'That all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, *&c.* of this Province, were to be the 'Choice of the People; that is to ſay, that the Provincial 'Council, and the Members of the General Aſſembly, 'were to be elected by the Freemen of the Province; and 'that the Governor, with the Provincial Council ſo elect-'ed, ſhould from Time to Time erect ſtanding Courts of 'Juſtice, *&c.* and the ſaid Provincial Council ſhould elect 'and preſent to the Governor, or his Deputy, a double 'Number of Perſons to ſerve for Judges, Treaſurers, Maſ-'ters of the Rolls, *&c.* and that the Freemen in their 'County Courts, when erected, and 'till then the General 'Aſſembly, ſhould preſent to the Governor or his Deputy, 'a double Number of Perſons for Sheriffs, Juſtices of the 'Peace, *&c.* out of which the Governor or his Deputy 'was to commiſſionate the proper Number for each Office." This Part of the Conſtitution, has undergone a notable Change, which was by ſurrendring up the *firſt*, and accepting of a *new Charter of Privileges* from our firſt Proprietor; which has very juſtly hitherto been held as ſacred by the People of this Province; who have upon all Occaſions expreſs'd a Gratitude to the good and generous Donor, ſuitable to that great Favour. Upon this Charter the Freemen of *Pennſylvania* may be ſaid to have had a conſtant Eye, in all the Laws that have been made ſince it was granted;

and

and the Alterations which have been made, were gone into with great Caution: And yet it is the Opinion of ſome, and thoſe not the leaſt conſiderable amongſt us, that even of thoſe few Changes, ſome are not for the better. And this will appear the clearer, when it is conſidered what were the Reaſons that induced our Proprietor to grant ſuch a Charter, or ſettle ſuch a Frame of Government as I have mention'd, and the People to accept of it. And this I think cannot be better done, than by uſing his own Words, where he ſays, "*The great End of all Government is to ſupport* "*Power in Reverence with the People, and to ſecure the People* "*from the Abuſe of Power*;" And this doubtleſs he thought was beſt to be done, by keeping up to the Frame and Laws granted to the People at the firſt Settlement of the Province, to be obſerved for ever. And by this Charter it appears to be his Opinion, that Juſtice wou'd be beſt adminiſtred, when the Seats of Judicature, as well as the ſeveral Offices in the Government, ſhould be fill'd with ſuch Perſons as the Repreſentatives of the People ſhould think qualified for thoſe Purpoſes. And as the Proprietor of the Province, believ'd that the Power of electing and commiſſionating ſuch of the Number preſented to him for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as he judg'd the moſt capable and virtuous, was a ſufficient ſhare of Power for a Supream Magiſtrate, it can be no Crime in any other to approve of his excellent Judgment. The Election of their fellow Freemen ſuppos'd them to be Men of Ability and Integrity, and the Governor's Commiſſion gave them Authority. This he unqueſtionably thought was the beſt Way *to ſupport Power in Reverence with the People, and to ſecure the People from the Abuſe of Power.* But I ſuppoſe it will be objected, that this Frame of Government is laid aſide, and therefore all Arguments drawn from ſuch Parts of the firſt Charter as have been ſince alter'd, are foreign; but I deſire to be excus'd if I cannot agree to this Opinion, which contradicts the Obſervation laid down in the Beginning of this Paper; for if our firſt Conſtitution was good, if we cannot go quite back to its firſt Principles; let us at leaſt take Care that we don't make any further Changes for the worſe. And I think, while we have Honeſty and Reſolution enough to abide by our preſent Charter, and keep up to the Intention of that glorious Grant, we cannot fail to be a happy People, as far as a Government well conſtituted can make us ſo.

"By our preſent Charter it is expreſsly provided, That no "Perſon or Perſons ſhall or may at any Time here- "after, be obliged to anſwer any Complaint, Matter, or "Thing whatſoever, relating to Property, before the Go- "vernor and Council; or in any other Place, but in the "ordinary Courſe of Juſtice; unleſs Appeals thereunto "ſhall be hereafter by Law appointed". But our Court of Chancery conſiſts of the Governor and Council, and was conſtituted by the Governor and Council themſelves, ſtrengthen'd only by a Vote or Reſolve of General Aſſembly; whereas upon the other Occaſions, I may ſay upon all other Occaſions, both Governors and People have ſaid, and very juſtly too, *That a Reſolve or Vote of an Aſſembly is no Law.* And why ſhould good Mr. *Bradford* be ſo angry at thoſe, who think it their Duty, as Freemen of this Province, to ſay, that ſuch a Conſtitution is not legal; when it is true that this Court is really contrary to the Charter, which is not in that reſpect alter'd by any Law, much leſs by a Law wherein Six Parts in Seven of the Aſſembly ſhould agree. To offer any other Reaſons for not acknowledging the Juriſdiction of that Court, would, in my Opinion, be doing more than is neceſſary; 'Tis contrary to our Charter, and that Objection alone is ſufficient: But to gratify good Mr. *Bradford*, and to bring him into a little better Humour if poſſible; I would oblige him, by telling him *why* many reaſonable People don't think ſo well of our Court of Equity, as at preſent eſtabliſh'd, as this *Well-wiſher to Pennſylvania* does; and if he ſhall approve of the Reaſons here aſſign'd as good ones, I promiſe myſelf not only his Forgiveneſs, but his Thanks for this Piece of Information. And the Reaſon, in my Judgment, is clear, both from the firſt and laſt Charter of the Province, *viz. To prevent the Abuſe of Power.* Our late Proprietor, from the Depth of his Judgment and his great Experience in the World, ſaw clearly what Diſintereſtedneſs and Freedom was neceſſary in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; And therefore, as at the Time of granting his ſecond Charter to the People here, they had agreed to lay aſide the elective Provincial Council, and to veſt the Legiſlature wholly in the Governor and the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province met in General Aſſembly, he then did not think fit to ſet up or veſt a Supream Judicature, in himſelf, and ſuch Perſons as he without any Choice of the People ſhould think fit to call to the Council-Board; who, tho' no doubt he intended ſhould be good Men, and well affected to the Intereſt of the Province, yet at the ſame Time he intended principally they ſhould be Men well affected to his Family and Intereſt; and upon whom he might very ſafey rely, as well for their Friendſhip as their Integrity. And ſo it has appeared, that the principal Perſons at that Board, were always ſuch as were deem'd his faſt Friends, and who have been entirely truſted with the Management of the Proprietary Affairs in his Abſence, and with his Intereſt in the Government too. He ſaw very clearly, that it was impoſſible but in ſo large a Country, which depended entirely upon him both for their Lands and Laws, many Controverſies would ariſe, wherein he might often be a principal Party, and therefore it was unreaſonable that he ſhould ſit as Judge in his own Cauſe: And from this Principle of Juſtice and Honour it was, that he put himſelf and his Poſterity, Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, under that Reſtraint and Limitation juſt now mention'd, in the ſecond Charter. As to the ſaying, that the Governor and Council don't judge Cauſes as Governor and Council, but as Chancellor and Maſters, it is a meer Evaſion; as if giving the ſame Men another Name would make them other Men, and therefore deſerves no Anſwer: But if it ſhould be ſaid, the Deputy-Governor is a more indifferent Perſon than the Proprietor himſelf, and therefore the Partiality, incident to Self-Intereſt; is out of the Caſe, I muſt beg Leave to ſay I'm of a very different Opinion, and that for many Reaſons which I cou'd give, but I ſhall content my ſelf at this Time with naming Mr. *Bradford*'s only; to wit "*that* "*it is from the moſt eminent amongſt Men that we expect the* "*greateſt Juſtice and Honour, and that their Birth, Education, and* "*high Stations, ſet them above any mean Conſiderations, and above* "*Temptations in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice.* That the Deputy is inferiour to the Principal none will doubt; that he is more dependent is a Fact none will gainſay; That for both theſe Reaſons he is more liable to Temptations is as true, eſpecialy ſhou'd it be agreed, that Men don't commonly make uſe of all the Friends and Intereſt they have, to get themſelves appointed Governors, merely for an Opportunity of doing good to the People they are to govern. In my humble Opinion, a Man thus circumſtanc'd, tho' a very good one, is not ſo far above mean Conſiderations, nor ſo far above all Temptations, as a Man in a higher Station and leſs dependant. But were we to ſuppoſe a Governor not a good Man, nor a wiſe one (and I hope it will not offend the preſent Times, as that is not our preſent Caſe, to ſay, that within theſe 21 Years ſuch there has been in *America*) let us ſee what Uſe ſuch a Man might make of the Power contended for by Mr. *Bradford*, even tho' guarded with the Aſſiſtance of a Council, and that a good one too. Have we not heard within the Compaſs of the Years juſt now mention'd, of one Man at the Head of a Government, affronting, removing and ſuſpending his Counſellors, only for offering to diſſent from his powerful and therefore infallible Judgment, and chooſing others, as Men do Horſewhips, for being neat and pliant. Have we not heard of another, who upon being applied to, to relieve a Suitor, by allowing a *Bill of Review* upon a Decree made by himſelf, ſent away his humble Suppliant without Redreſs, by ſwearing roundly, that he did not underſtand *your Bills of Review*; but if you would put him at the Head of a Regiment of Dragoons, he wou'd ſhew you he underſtood *reviewing*, without the Help of a Lawyer to teach him his Leſſon. And have we not ſeen another again telling his Council in a haughty Tone, *that he only call'd them together as ſolemn Witneſſes, to teſtify the Truth of what he did.* Not to mention what has heretofore happen'd oftener than once in theſe Parts of the World, a Governor laying aſide all Regard to the moſt conſiderable Men in his Province, and ſuffering himſelf to receive his Information and take his Meaſures only from ſome obſequious Dependant or diſtant and needy Relation, thro' whoſe Means and Intereſt not only all Favours but even common Juſtice itſelf muſt be had, or not at all. What Security can an honeſt and induſtrious People have, for the due and regular Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or prudent Exerciſe of the Powers of Government, at the Hands of a Governor, who will

will chooſe for his principal Confidents and Adviſers in all Caſes, a Cutler and a Stocking-weaver, who either on Account of their Senſe or Circumſtances were never deem'd above the loweſt Rank of Freemen in the Province where they liv'd. Now ſhou'd it ever be our Misfortune to have ſuch a Man as one of theſe at the Head of our Adminiſtration, of what Uſe would a good Council be, and cou'd he not ſoon furniſh himſelf with a bad one? What Friends then muſt they be to the Province of *Pemſylvania*, who endeavour to eſtabliſh without a Law, a Power of which the People have always been jealous? What Friends muſt thoſe be to our Honourable Proprietors, in whoſe Juſtice and Honour the People ha ve ſo great a Confidence, who inſinuate that they would without the Authority of the Legiſlature, countenance the changing ſo eſſential a Part of the Conſtitution, upon which that wiſe and good Man their Father believ'd that his own and the People's Happineſs and Proſperity ſo much depended? Would not Prudence rather direct, that for as much as a Court of Equity is ſo very neceſſary, and the Exerciſe of it by the County Courts has for ſome Time been diſcontinued, to have applied to the Aſſembly, and in the ordinary Way to have that Court eſtabliſh'd, ſo as to be both ſafe and agreable to the Proprietors as well as to the People; and if it ſhould be judged proper by the Legiſlature to veſt it in the Governor and Council, then to have That done by a Law; and both the Proceedings and Coſts of that Court ſo regulated, as that every Man may know how he is to proceed, and what he has to pay; which at preſent I'm inform'd is reduced to no Certainty, but the Opinion and Demands of thoſe who are too much intereſted to be truſted. By *Thoſe*, I mean the Sollicitors, Sheriffs, Lawyers, Clerks, Regiſters, and all others entitled to Fees for any Services done in that Court. And I hope it is no Breach of Priviledge, to ſuſpect this ſort of Folks a little, and to provide for keeping them within due Bounds too. I know ſome Folks have got a Knack at finding out immediately, that ſuch and ſuch Things are wrote by none but ſuch and ſuch Men, who they ſay are ill Men, known Enemies to all in Authority, and therefore nothing that they can ſay or write ought to be regarded; but ſuppoſe for the Purpoſe, the Writer of this Paper was the greateſt Knave and Fool in the Province, would that alter the Nature of the thing under Conſideration, or would that make what is here ſaid to be more or leſs reaſonable? Was the profaneſt Wretch alive, to copy over the moſt ſacred Truth, would it be leſs true or leſs ſacred becauſe it was not wrote by *a Divine*? There is nothing here offered upon the Credit of the Writer. Let every Thing that is not Fact or Reaſon be rejected. And let not any Man's propoſing his Doubts, or ſpeaking his Opinion about the Eſtabliſhment of our Courts of Judicature (if his Opinion is grounded on Juſtice and Reaſon) give Offence. Let it be remembred that our Conſtitution is not yet old enough to plead Preſcription, nor are we ſo wiſe but daily Experience ſhews that we have been frequently miſtaken; and what we have thought to be a good Law one Year, we have the next Year found to be very inconvenient, and therefore repeal'd it. Nor are we the only Inſtance of ſo much Shortſightedneſs.

Freedom is the Characteriſtick of *Pemſylvania*, We have ſaid to whom it owes it's Conſtitution, and to it's Conſtitution it is that the great Increaſe of People and the Proſperity of the Province is owing. I hope therefore, while care is taken to avoid Licentiouſneſs, a juſt Freedom in favour of this excellent Conſtitution will be no Offence. He that dares ſpeak freely in Favour of Liberty, dares likewiſe ſpeak freely upon the Side of Power, when it is us'd for the good of Society: And I think that any other Uſe of Power is an *Abuſe of Power*, and ought to be oppos'd by all good Men. Theſe Obſervations are general, and therefore 'tis hop'd they will be conſidered as the Sentiments of a Freeman of *Pemſylvania*, who wiſhes both Proprietors and People as much Happineſs as human Life is capable of enjoying; And to that End, that they may ever conſider their Intereſts as one, and act accordingly. R. FREEMAN.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred in.*
Sloop Charming Molly, Sam. Flower, from Boſton.
Entered out.
Brigt Katherine, John Goodwin, for Genoa.
Ship Eagle, Henry Weſt, for Weſt-Indies.
Sloop Charming Molly, Sam. Flower for Jamaica,
Cleared. None.

Advertiſements.

Pemſylvania, ff THE Proprietaries, from the ſeveral Notices given to the Inhabitants of this Province, for the Payment of their Arrears of Quitrent, fully expected they ſhould not have been laid under a Neceſſity of urging the Tenants by any further Publication, to do what is ſo indiſpenſably their Duty, and that by which they hold their Eſtates. But as theſe Expectations, founded on Juſtice and the good Opinion they had conceived of the People's Integrity, have not been anſwered, they hereby order further Notice to be given, That the Subſcriber, their Receiver-General, is appointed to attend at his Office in *Philadelphia*, to receive the Arrears and Rents due for the City and County of *Philadelphia*, from the 20th Day of the Month of *February*, to the 13th Day of *March* next enſuing. At *Cheſter* for receiving thoſe of that County, from the 18th to the 25th Day of the ſame Month, and at *Penſbury* in the County of *Bucks*; from the 29th of the ſaid Month of *March*, to the 3d Day of the Month of *April* next following, for receiving thoſe of that County. And alſo that Attendance will be given at the Town of *Lancaſter*, for the County of *Lancaſter*, from the 26th to the 31ſt of the Month of *March* aforeſaid, for receiving the Arrears of Quit-Rents due there. At which reſpective Places and Times, all Perſons in Arrears are required to come and pay the ſame; and if any ſhall fail to appear and make Payment, according to their reſpective Tenures, or in current Money of this Province, as the ſame is now, or ſhall then be received in Exchange for Sterling Money of *Great Britain*; ſuch Methods will be purſued as muſt be attended with Charges, which the Proprietaries by their long Forbearance, hoped the Inhabitants would by complying with their Duty have prevented.

Philad. Dec. 24. 1735. J. STEEL, *Rec. Gen.*

ON the 9th Inſtant, the Store-houſe of *John Read* in *New-Munſter*, near the Head of *Elk River*, was broke open, and ſundry valuable Goods taken out; it was done by two tranſient Fellows, ſuppoſed to come from *Marſhybope*, in *Kent* County, upon *Delaware*. The one a tall Fellow, of a ſwediſh ſwarthy Complexion, his fore part of his Head ſhav'd, and the Remainder long brown Hair, with large heavy Brows: Had on a light-coloured Great Coat with Braſs Buttons, a blue ſtrait Coat with broad white mettal Buttons, and a Pair of red *Indian* Leggins. The other a middle-ſiz'd Fellow, with a ſour down Look and black frizel'd Hair: Had on an old blue Great Coat, bound about the Edges with blue Quality-binding, and a blue ſtrait Coat with mettal Buttons, without Sleeves; they both had old Shoes ty'd with Thongs, the latter had on a Pair of Sliders and Buſkins button'd down to his Shoes; they both wear Caps at times; the one goes by the Name of *John Smith*, and the other *James Duddley*. They have taken with them ſome remarkable Goods, *viz.* One Piece of cinnamon-coloured narrow Perſian, one Piece of dark Ratteen, one dozen of fine grey Stockings, one Piece of fine Chince, and fine Hats, with ſeveral other Goods, and one Remnant of blue Broad-cloth.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Robbers, with the ſaid Goods, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward and reaſon-Charges, paid by *John Read.*

To be SOLD

A NEW Saw-Mill, with all Utenſils ſuitable, in good Order and covered; ſituate up *Timber-Creek*, 10 or 11 Miles from *Glouceſter*, being the neareſt to *Philadelphia*; together with 1160 Acres of Land, part very convenient for Meadow; about one Third of the Land cull'd, and very good young thriving Timber in Abundance upon the reſt, fit to cut for many Uſes; Timber may be alſo purchaſed of the Neighbours very reaſonably, the Mill being within 6 or 7 Miles of ſeveral Cedar Swamps where all Timber not fit for Shingles is ſold for little or nothing, which will be ſufficient for Ages to come; beſides the Timber of 1100 Acres adjoining has been offered to Sale to that Mill, ſo that there is no fear of wanting Timber; and the Stream is very good and never fails, and the Dam good and ſubſtantial. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may agree with *Joſhua Grainger* in *Philadelphia*, very reaſonably.

For

For JAMAICA *directly*,

THE Brigt. *Diſpatch*, *Benjamin Chriſtian* Maſter, now lying at Mr. *Clymer*'s Wharff, will ſail with all Expedition, good Part of her Cargo being already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage agree with ſaid Maſter, or with Capt. *Anthony Peel* at his Houſe in *Arch Street*.

RUN away on the 12th Inſt. from *James Mackey*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *William Crosbery*, alias *M'clauskey*, about 22 Years of Age, well ſet, and wears a piſsburnt Wig, by Trade a *Taylor*: Had on a Coat, Jacket and Breeches of very ordinary coarſe Kerſey, and good Shoes and Stockings; took with him an ozenbrigs Frock. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by *James Mackey*.

THERE has been a ſtray'd Horſe running about the weſt Side of the River *Skuylkil*, for ſome time paſt: He is a ſmall ſized dark bay Horſe, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 Years old branded T S on the near Shoulder, a ſmall Star in his Forehead and ſmall Snip on the Noſe the right Owner is deſired to repair to *Joſeph Grey* at the Middle Ferry on *Skuylkil*, where he may be further informed.

STRAY'D or Stolen away from *Schuylkill-Mill*, the 13th of *November*, 1735, a dark grey Horſe about 14 hands high, with a trimm'd Mane, a ſwitch Tail, a Star in the Forehead, a white Spot on the near Thigh, ſhod before. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to *William Palmer* living near the Falls of *Schuylkill*, or to *Stephen Beaſley* Block-maker in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *William Palmer*.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Tickets for the Lottery, for the Sale of One hundred Thouſand Acres of Land, are now preparing for the Wheels, in order to the Drawing thereof: And that the Draught of the Lands located and divided into Lots (purſuant to the printed Scheme) may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office, and at the Houſe of the Subſcriber hereof, one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery.

Patrick Baird.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons that are inclinable to become Adventurers in the Lottery for the Sale of One hundred Thouſand Acres of Land in this Province; that the Tickets are ready to be delivered at the Secretary's Office, where Attendance is given every Day (Sundays excepted) from 8 in the Morning till 12 at Noon, and from 3 to 6 in the Afternoon. And if any Perſons require more particular Information relating thereto, than is contained in the printed Propoſals, they may apply to any of the Managers and receive further Satisfaction therein.

JOHN GEORGES, *Secr.*

Pennſylvania, ſſ. WHEREAS it is mentioned in the 2d Article of the Scheme for the Sale of 100,000 Acres of Land, by Way of Lottery, that a Reſervation of three fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, and one fifth Part of all other Mines ſhall be made, free of all Charges for digging and refining the ſame; It is hereby declared that no more than one fifth Part of the Ore of all Mines delivered at the Pit's Mouth (Mines Royal excepted) ſhall be reſerved in all Patents that may hereafter iſſue for the Confirmation of any Lands within this Province.

By Order of the Proprietaries,

Philad. Aug. 14. 1735. JOHN GEORGES, *Secr.*

RUN away laſt Sunday Night from *George Houſe*, an Iriſh Servant Man named *John Hendry*, aged about 22 Years, of Middle Stature, no Hair but wears a Wig or a Cap; by Trade a Shoemaker. Had on a brown Drugget Coat with cloſe or ſlaſh Sleeves, ſtriped linnen Jacket, and Leather Breeches, a narrow brimm'd Hat, good Shoes and Stockings; and has taken ſome Tools belonging to his Trade. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by *George Houſe*.

Philad. Nov. 20.

THERE has been ever ſince *March* laſt, about the Plantation of *Henry Pawlin*, junior, in *Perkiomun*, a flea-bitten Mare branded S T upon the near Shoulder, with a reddiſh Spot upon her Flank, and a Bell about her Neck; ſhe is about 13 Hands high, and has now a young Colt with her. Whoever owns her, is deſired to come and fetch her, and pay the Charges.

Henry Pawlin, jun.

ON *Wedneſday* Night the 19th of *Nov.* Thieves broke into a Houſe in this City, and ſtole ſome Paper Money, with a parcel of double worſted-flower'd Caps: Several Drops of Blood were found about the Drawer from whence the Money was taken, whence 'tis probable that the Money alſo may be bloodied. If ſuch Money is offered to be paſſed, or ſuch Caps to be ſold, by any ſuch ſuſpicious Perſon, 'tis deſired that Information may given to the Printer hereof.

Juſt publiſhed,

JAcob Taylor's, *and* Poor Richard's ALMANACKS, for the Year 1736; *And ſold by the Printer hereof.*

RUN away the 9th Inſt. from *James Norrel* of *Oley* in this County, an hired Servant Man named *John Blowden*, well ſet, of ſhort Stature, black Hair, fair Complexion, and has a ſmooth Tongue. He has taken with him belonging to his Maſter, a black Horſe branded with I O N on the near Shoulder, a ſmall Star like a Clover Leaf, and not dock'd, about 9 Years old: Likewiſe belonging to his Maſter, a homeſpun Kearſey great Coat cloth-colour'd with large Braſs Buttons on it, a new pair of brown Yarn Stockings, two new pair of Shoes, one of Mens, and the other Womens, a pewter Pocket Bottle that will hold a Pint, a pair of Silver Buttons, and ſome Money. He had alſo a homeſpun Camlet inſide Coat of Cinnamon-colour patch'd, and a black Caliminco Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of ſtriped linnen Trowſers, and a Pair of old Shoes picked-toed, white Linnen Stockings, white Linnen Cap, a Caroline Hat. He was formerly Servant to *Arthur Wells*, and afterwards to *William Smith* both of this City, and ran away from them both. He pretends to be a Doctor, ſometimes a Gentleman or a Merchant, and endeavours to cheat all he comes acquainted with. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have Juſtice from him, and ſecures the Horſe ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by

Philad. Nov. 20. *James Norrel.*

Juſt Publiſh'd.

CATO's Moral Diſtichs newly tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe. Very proper to be put into the Hands of young Perſons, Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 1 s. cover'd.

SUPER FINE CROWN SOAP.

IT cleanſes fine Linens, Muſlins, Laces, Chinces, Cambricks &c. with Eaſe and Expedition, which often ſuffer more from the long and hard Rubbing of the Waſher, through the ill Qualities of the Soap *they uſe, than the Wearing. It is excellent for the Waſhing of Scarlets, or any other bright and curious Colours, that are apt to change by the Uſe of common* Soap. *The Sweetneſs of the Flavor and the fine Lather it immediatly produces, renders it pleaſant for the Uſe of Barbers. It is cut in exact and equal Cakes neatly put up, and ſold at the* New Printing Office, *at* 1 *s. per Cake*

RUN away from *William Perkins*, a Servant Man, named *William Ainſworth*, about 29 Years of Age, black Complexion, black lank Hair and black Eyes, middle ſiz'd and well ſet: Had on a dark brown Coat, full trimm'd, red ſtriped woollen Jacket, and Leather Breeches, lead-coloured woollen Stockings and good ſtrong Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Four Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by *William Perkins*.

VEry good LAMPBLACK made and ſold by the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.